1: Holmberg--14 [3] (1941-42) 1950 Siriono
116, 412, 391, 321

"Some mention should also be made of the use of a mollusk shell, called urúkwa, and a mussel shell, called hítai, as tools. The former is used by the men as a plane in making digging sticks, spindles, and bows, while the latter is employed by the women to smooth out the clay when making pots. The mandible (with teeth) of the palometa fish also serves as a tool, being employed to sever the aftershafts of the feathers glued on arrows. Any piece of bamboo serves for a knife, but no work is done in bone, horn shell, stone, or metal. European axes and machetes have been introduced to those bands which have had contact, but under aboriginal conditions European tools are rarely encountered."

5: Radwan--295 T-3 (1928?) 1928 Siriono
116, 302, 304, 321, 412

With the help of resin, which they also use to anchor feathers in their hair, they tear out the eye-brows and forehead hair. Each according to his taste, young and old, cut their hair short, for which mussel shells serve as scissors. Such a shearing claims a whole day. By scratching with the mussel shells, the Sirionos achieve scars (tattoos) on the upper arms and lower legs.